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MARGINAL COLUMN

By GEORGE LEONOF

VIEWED strictly from the military standpoint, nothing seems to have happened in the past year which has made the suspension of nuclear weapons tests any easier. Certainly there has been no "disengagement" between East and West. On the contrary, it was precisely in this period that three of the world's great powers became directly involved in foreign military expeditions for the first time since the Korean War — Britain and France in Egypt and the Soviet Union in Hungary. In November and December, 1956, the threat of major hostilities loomed larger and more real than at any time since the formation of the U.N. Disarmament Subcommittee.

STILL from the strictly military viewpoint, it would be difficult to explain the ripples of optimism that have recently appeared in the long, stagnant pool of disarmament conferences. The Suez and Hungarian operations may have helped the great powers realize that if they dare not consider big wars, they also cannot afford small ones, but that is hardly the question before the five-power talks in London. The immediate issue there is the suspension of nuclear tests for a trial period as a prelude to the eventual total prohibition of nuclear weapons. It is not the reduction of conventional arms and armies. The latest Soviet proposals and the still unpublished American plan, however, are said to have worked out formulas more satisfactory than any previously considered by the negotiators.

THERE is no evidence to support the belief that it is now possible for an international body to exercise foolproof supervision over the production of atomic materials for military purposes. Even if it were, it is doubtful whether any of the great powers are ready to grant unconditional liberty to an organization which would have any real use, must be free to pry into all branches of industry, bar none. Apart from the obvious fact that the international atmosphere is nowhere near the state in which such practices might be tolerated, an agreement of this sort would leave the few atomic haves a great deal less economic privacy than the have-nots, who cannot be suspected of producing internal gadgets in the cellar of a shoe factory. And from a military point of view, any control that is assumed to be foolproof is not worth much.

REPORTS of progress at the London talks seem to have stemmed rather from the political and moral desirability of some gesture by the great-power governments not only to the rest of the world but to large sections of their own peoples. Confronted with the rising popular pressure for a nuclear ceasefire, the argument that no controls are preferable to imperfect controls seems to have been abandoned. Agreement on sure ground, agreement to suspend tests for a year or two, would permit the atomic powers to set up control machinery, however faulty, instead of just talking about it. Once such machinery is established and put to work, the extent to which it is permitted, unhindered operation in each country would seem to be the surest indication of the sincerity of the governments involved. If inspection teams, even those created for no other purpose than to assure that tests are suspended, can function in conditions free of evasion or suspicion, their mandate could be gradually broadened. If not, none will be the longer except those whose had faith will have been exposed. And the world in general will be that much the wiser.

Jerusalem, June 19.

Bourges Calls 'War Cabinet' On Algeria

PARIS, Tuesday (UP). — Prime Minister M. Bourges-Maunoury convened his war Cabinet into session today to study the flare-up of rebel attacks in Algeria.

He met with the Inter-Ministerial Committee on North African Affairs which includes the Ministry of War, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of the Navy, the Ministry of the Air, the Ministry of the Colonies, the Ministry of the Overseas, the Ministry of the Budget, the Ministry of the Economy and Finance, the Ministry of the Education and the Ministry of the Health.

Frenchmen were shocked today when they read in newspapers that more than 100 warplanes took part in a single action in east Algeria. In Algeria, 14 French soldiers were killed and three wounded yesterday when their vehicle blew up on a mine.

Five soldiers were wounded when their railway inspection wagon blew up on the track in Western Algeria.

Family Repels Rebels

A French family of five beat off a midnight attack by 20 insurgents in their isolated farm near Algiers last night. Insurgents ambushed a passenger train coming from Tessa, eastern Algeria. The train's military escort fired back and a motor convoy of tanks and armored cars followed. One man in the convoy was killed and another wounded.

Fifteen Algerian insurgents were killed and 33 taken prisoner in two clashes with French patrols south and west of Oran, western Algeria, during the last 24 hours. A large quantity of arms and explosives was captured.

President Ben-Zvi Sails For Short Visit to France

HAIFA, Tuesday. — The President and Mrs. Itzhak Ben-Zvi left for a short visit to France in the s.s. Theodor Herzl this afternoon. They were accompanied by their son and daughter-in-law and the President's Adjutant, Agan-Aluf Yosef Carmel. They were the guests of the Zim Company, owners of the ship.

During Mr. Ben-Zvi's absence, the functions of the President will be taken over by the Speaker of the Knesset, Mr. Yosef Sprinzak.

President Ben-Zvi will inspect immigrants' camps in Marseilles, and the Herzl will return the party to Haifa in 10 days' time.

The ship will also call at Naples, where the President will meet leaders of the Italian Jewish community.

Before sailing, the President gave a farewell dinner, attended by Mr. and Mrs. Y. Sprinzak; the Italian Ambassador, Benedetto Capomazza, Marquis di Campolattaro; the French Charge d'Affaires, Mayor Abba Khoushy; District Commissioner Y. Bergman; the Secretary of the Government, Mr. Z. Shatz; the Chief of Protocol, Dr. M. Simon; the Commander of the Navy, Aluf S. Tankus; the Secretary of the Labour Council, Mr. Y. Almog; and members of the Zim management.

The President sent a messenger with an invitation to Mr. Hans Moller, the Ata General Manager, to attend the dinner, but Mr. Moller could not be found.

U.S. Seeks Year's Ban on Tests As Counter to Soviet Plan

WASHINGTON, Tuesday. — Authoritative sources said today that during the visit here of Premier Nubusuke Kishi, the U.S. may officially disclose its willingness to ban all nuclear tests for one year if the Soviet Union also agrees to do this.

Mr. Kishi, who arrives in Washington tomorrow for a three-day visit with President Eisenhower and other officials, reportedly has urged the big powers to ban all further A-bomb and H-bomb tests. This has led some officials to consider that his visit provides an excellent opportunity to publicize the proposal for a one-year ban which the U.S. is preparing to make at the London disarmament talks.

The U.S. proposal, drafted late last week but not yet officially disclosed, apparently is designed to counter the Soviet Union's suggestion last Thursday for a two to three year test moratorium. The American position is that the major powers should try the ban for a shorter period and then extend it if they agree to workable. The U.S. also would like to have agreement on an end of production of bombs during the period of the ban.

Foreign Minister in the new Cabinet

While Fadil Jamali is a Minister without Portfolio, both are former Premiers.

The Cabinet contains four Ministers who served in Nuri Said's outgoing Cabinet, and one Minister who will be holding a Ministry for the first time.

The rest are all former Ministers.

The Arab News Agency reported from Baghdad, meanwhile, that reliable quarters in the Iraqi capital believe the new Government will make serious efforts to "purify" the Arab atmosphere and establish understanding between Arab countries.

The Cairo Times said that Ayoubi intends to dissolve the present Parliament which, "includes a large number of Nuri's supporters."

In London yesterday, "The Times" in an editorial on the Ayoubi Cabinet commented, "on the face of it there would seem to be little reason to expect much change in the Government's internal or external policies but opposition to Nuri Said's regime has been getting louder recently, and the new Prime Minister will have to decide how to cope with it."

Jamali, Suweidi In Iraqi Cabinet

All Jawsat Ayoubi completed the formation of his Government in Baghdad yesterday morning.

The list of Ministers is to be presented to King Faisal today, Ramallah Radio reported last night.

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Fanani Seeks to End Italian Gov't Crisis

ROME, Tuesday. — Mr. Amintore Fanfani, Secretary of the Christian Democratic Party, agreed tonight to try to form a government to replace the 45-day-old political crisis.

President Giovanni Gronchi succeeded in persuading Mr. Fanfani to take on the job after two separate interviews at the Quirinale Palace. The second interview lasted an hour and 10 minutes and wound up with the acceptance announcement.

Earlier today, the President of the Senate, Mr. Cesare Merzagora, abandoned his exploratory talks with party leaders on the re-establishment of a centre coalition government.

The President had asked Mr. Merzagora on Saturday to study the "concrete possibility" of forming a government. It was understood that the liberalists held out for a restricted programme for the new government, whereas the Christian Democrats, the largest party, wanted to retain the programme announced by the outgoing Premier, Senator 301, which included several points to which the liberals objected.

U.S. Court Rejects Trial Of Girard by Japanese

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (Reuter). — A Federal judge today ordered the U.S. Government not to turn over Sergeant William Girard to a Japanese court for trial on charges of killing a Japanese woman.

Judge Joseph McGarraghy ruled that the proposed delivery of Girard to Japan for trial would violate rights which are guaranteed by the American law.

The Government had ruled that Girard's action was not committed in the performance of his duty, and therefore, under the terms of the status-of-forces agreement with Japan, he should be tried by a Japanese court.

Shenhar, Writer, Dead at 52

We regret to announce the death in Jerusalem yesterday of Yitzhak Shenhar, the well-known writer and translator. Mr. Shenhar was admitted to the Eder Holim hospital three weeks ago, when he suffered a heart attack, and died very suddenly yesterday morning. The funeral will leave from the Jewish cemetery at 11 o'clock this morning. He leaves a wife.

Mr. Shenhar (Shenbar) was born in the Ukraine in 1905 and came to Palestine in 1924 as a *halutz*, and later was among the founders of Kibbutz Merhavia.

Yitzhak Shenhar was one of the best-known of the middle generation of Hebrew writers, who had known Eastern European Jewish life abroad, had come here with the pioneers of the Third Aliyah in the early twenties, and

Three Soviet Subs Join Egyptian Fleet; Israel Views New Build-Up as 'Ominous'

U.N. Unit Kills 2 Marauders

A U.N. Emergency Force patrol opened fire on Arab infiltrators attempting to cross the Gaza Strip border into Israel, killed two of them and took one prisoner, according to a U.N.-E.F. announcement in Cairo yesterday. A similar announcement was released at U.N. headquarters in New York last night.

From Ashkelon, ITIM reported yesterday that the infiltrators were engaged in laying mines near Kibbutz Ein Hashlosha, at the southern end of the Gaza Strip.

This was contradicted by the U.N. communique which placed the action south-west of Beit Hanun, which is at the northern tip of the Strip.

The U.N. communique, quoted by JNA, two Arabs were killed and a third arrested 800 yards from the demarcation line, presumably inside the Strip.

The Danish-Norwegian patrol saw four men of a group of six Arabs moving toward the border. The patrol challenged the party, whereupon the Arabs came to an agreement with the U.N.E.F. One of the Arabs threw a knife at the patrol, which then opened fire.

The two men killed were wearing khaki. The others fled.

Our Diplomatic Correspondent adds:

In Jerusalem last night, official quarters disclaimed any knowledge of a change in the U.N. Emergency Force. The U.N.E.F. was not to shoot at Arabs crossing the border. In the past few days it was reported from Cairo that the Egyptian Government had agreed to the U.N.E.F. report of the Jordanian action, the radio added.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Samir Rifai told a press conference in Amman yesterday that the attitude of Egypt and Syria concerning the Jordanian action, the radio added.

There was no confirmation of the report from Jordan, however.

Syrian Attache Searched in Jordan

Cairo Radio reported yesterday morning that a search was made in the Middle East Syrian Military Attache in Amman. The Syrian Government has protested the Jordanian action, the radio added.

There was no confirmation of the report from Jordan, however.

STOP PRESS

CABINET MEETS IN EMERGENCY SESSION

The Cabinet met in emergency session last night to discuss security, an official communique issued at 1 a.m. this morning stated. It is understood that the Ministers convened at 9 o'clock in the Prime Minister's Office, and the meeting lasted until 12.40.

Paris: Dangerous To Provoke Israel

By MAURICE CARE, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS, Tuesday. — While confirmation is lacking on the reported delivery of Soviet submarines to Egypt, France knows from trustworthy sources that the Soviet bloc has delivered substantial quantities of arms to Egypt and Syria, including planes and armour, since the November campaign, the *D'Orsay* spokesman said today.

News of the submarines had not caused an "enormous commotion" in Paris, the spokesman said. He added, "I would not like to be on one of them if it tries to reimpose the blockade on the Gulf of Akaba."

However, he stated, "the Soviet supplies as well as the latest incidents on the Israel frontiers give ground for anxiety as they indicate the desire to keep hostility going and maintain a state of tension in the Middle East, which we find abhorrent."

The spokesman declared, "We know the danger of this is to provoke Israel, and consider that everything possible should be done to avoid trouble."

Answering questions, he said it was probably "premature" to speak of the entry of Tunisia into the Baghdad Pact. Other unspecified countries would undoubtedly join first. France no longer is hostile to the Baghdad Pact but is not likely to join "in a matter of weeks."

Anti-Sub Training In Israel Navy

NEW YORK, Tuesday (INA). — The Israel Navy is undergoing extensive anti-submarine training to counter any threat by Egypt against Israeli shipping in the Gulf of Akaba, the Tel Aviv correspondent of the "New York Daily News" reported today.

The disclosure of the drills coincided with reports that Russia will give Egypt one of three Soviet submarines which have arrived in Alexandria.

The correspondent said the Israel Foreign Ministry refused to comment but that high Government sources feared that the Soviet submarine might be used to blockade the Gulf.

Informed sources were quoted as believing that Egypt may have other submarines delivered before the Allied invasion of last autumn, but that she lacks experienced crews.

SAUD MEDIATING IN LEBANON

The Saudi Ambassador in Beirut told reporters yesterday, after a meeting with Sami Solh, Lebanese Premier, that King Saud was interested in settling the quarrel between the opposition and the Government in the Lebanon. Baghdad Radio reported last night.

The envoy said there was no special formula for this reconciliation, but that he found that Saudi's initiative met with understanding from both the Government and the opposition groups, and he will continue the arbitration efforts on behalf of the King. (King Saud last Thursday invited three top opposition leaders to see him in Amman. It was subsequently reported that he had asked them to work for an understanding with the Government.)

10 DEAD IN FRENCH TRAIN ACCIDENT

PARIS, Tuesday (Reuter). — Ten persons were killed and 20 injured when an express train from Tourcoing, northern France, to Paris was derailed at Boileux, 9 kms. from Arras today. It was reported from Arras.

Reports said the last two coaches and the baggage car left the rails as they passed over points while leaving Boileux station. The train was running at 80 kms. an hour at the time.

After Midnight

The Jordan Cabinet last night suspended parliament for three months. No reason was given for the action.

The late Prince Makonnen Haile Selassie

Duke of Harar, second son of His Majesty Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, who met a tragic and untimely death in an accident on May 12, 1957, near Addis Ababa.

A memorial service for the late Prince Makonnen, Duke of Harar, will be held on June 20, 1957, at 10 a.m. at the Ethiopian Church, Jerusalem.

Rejects Pressure

Answering a question on the possibility of reaching an understanding with Egypt, he said this would have to be based on two premises, non-intervention in the internal affairs of Jordan and "equality and mutual respect" — "not pressure or compulsion."

"Great resentment" is felt in official circles in Amman at the pronouncements of Khaled Azzam, Syrian Defence Minister, on the Saudi-Hussein joint communique issued in Amman last Thursday, the Jordan press reported yesterday.

Azzam had attacked Jordan and Saudi Arabia as active supporters of American policy, and accused Saudi of seeking American money.

Probe Widening

The Jordan press also said the investigation into the activities of the Egyptian Military Attache in Amman is "widening." The probe now affects more Jordanian citizens, it is reported.

Shahid Hamid Sa'ad al-Din, Jordan Ambassador in Damascus, left the Syrian capital for Amman for consultations with the Government. AANA has reported before leaving he conferred with Syrian President, Shukri Kuwaili. Earlier, Sa'ad al-Din was named Jordan Ambassador in Teheran.

Iraq Pays Jordan Economic Aid

Iraq paid the first instalment of her \$1,000,000 economic aid to Jordan, the Jordan press reported yesterday. A cheque for \$250,000 was handed by the Iraqi Ambassador to Foreign Minister Samir Rifai.

"Al-Basim" reported, meanwhile, that the drafts of trade and economic agreements with Saudi Arabia have been prepared and are to be submitted to the cabinet shortly.

Part of the Iraq grant will go toward Iraq's share in the potash project in Jordan, U.P. reported. The remainder of the allotment will be paid in instalments as required by Jordan.

Meanwhile, it was reported that the Jordan authorities are considering sending a delegation to Egypt to discuss a reciprocal agreement authorizing exemptions on commercial and industrial profits and revenue on movable properties in each country.

Infilitrator Thfts On Two Border

Jerusalem Post Reporter

ASHKELON, Tuesday. — For the third successive night, infiltrators from the Gaza Strip last night penetrated Kibbutz Ein Hashlosha and stole 20 aluminium irrigation pipes and fittings. Police found tracks leading to the Strip.

Meanwhile reports from Beer-Sheva said two infiltrators from Jordan last night stole 75 iron fence-poles valued at \$1,000 from the fields of Kibbutz Lahav. The poles had been left lying 100 metres from the border.

GOMULKA IN EAST GERMAN FOR TALKS

BERLIN, Tuesday (UP). — Mr. Wladislaw Gomulka, leader of the Polish Communist Party, arrived here today and pledged friendship to East Germany.

PEKING, Tuesday. — China's Head of State, Mr. Mao Tse-tung, said in a declaration of policy and principles published today, "We do not think that other countries and parties must or need follow the Chinese way."

He made public a revised version of a 48,000-word speech to the Supreme State Council last February in which he announced his views on democratic discussion in the words, "Let a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend."

Setting out the idea of "long-term co-existence," he said, "It is the desire of the Communist Party and its policy to exist side by side with other democratic parties for a long time to come."

The Chinese Government, in the version issued today by the New China News Agency, drew a basic distinction between capitalism and socialism, and those in a socialist struggle, which he said were "not antagonistic."

The Chinese Government truly represented the people — "yet certain contradictions exist between the Government and the masses," he stated.

On Russia Mr. Mao said, "To strengthen our solidarity with the Soviet Union, to strengthen our solidarity with all socialist countries — this is our fundamental policy, here lies our basic interest." He also said China treasured the Soviet experience in industrialization and the main thing was still to learn from Russia in this respect.

The Chinese leader said the effect of the Hungarian events on China showed that China had evaluated the problem of suppressing counter-revolution quite thoroughly. Certain people in China were delighted at the Hungarian

Bonn Easing China Trade Embargo

BONN, Tuesday (Reuter). — A Government spokesman said in Bonn today that West Germany has decided to relax the China trade embargo. He added that details would be announced later.

From London, it was reported that France may also relax trade restrictions with China, possibly by the end of this week.

State Dep't Official Calls on Meir

The Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, yesterday received Mr. Stewart Rockwell, Deputy Director of the Near East Bureau in the U.S. State Department. Mr. Rockwell was accompanied by Mr. William B. Barker, the American Charge d'Affaires.

HEAR MEIR REPORT

The Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, yesterday reviewed the political situation at a session of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee. Afterwards, she answered questions posed by members of the committee.

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Jordan To Open Peace Talks, Cairo Alleges

Official circles in Jerusalem last night dismissed as "anti-Jordan propaganda" a report appearing yesterday in the official Cairo newspaper "El Gomhouria" to the effect that the Jordan Government had agreed to open talks with Israel preparatory to peace negotiations.

The paper's story came from its Washington correspondent who said the report was contained in an "important dispatch" from the U.S. Ambassador in Amman.

BOURGUIBA TO VISIT IRAQ

TUNIS, Tuesday (Reuter). — Premier Habib Bourguiba is expected to visit Iraq, it was announced today. He is reported to have accepted the invitation and expects to visit Iraq in the autumn.

SYRIAN-CZECH ACCORD

A Syrian-Czechoslovak cultural agreement was signed in Damascus yesterday. The Syrian Education Minister and the Czech envoy, who signed the treaty, in turn lauded the close cooperation of the two countries in the economic, commercial and cultural fields.

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THE question of the Minister of Education in the Knesset on the rules with regard to the matriculation examination.

PROBLEMS MATRICULATION

tion to a situation which has long troubled the educational authorities. The decision taken by the Minister that all pupils who wish to do so should be allowed to sit for the matriculation examination, and that headmasters should not be allowed to exercise a pre-selection, more in the interest of their schools' record of attainment than of the pupils, was a very proper one. But it is a pity that it was made in such a manner and in circumstances which gave rise to a crop of rumours that the ruling was promulgated at this time in order to cover up a case of undue influence having been exercised on behalf of some pupils at a secondary school in Jerusalem.

The system of the final examination at our secondary schools as at present constituted leads to a number of abuses. The most important of these is that pupils who have spent 11 years at primary and secondary school acquiring an education are forced by circumstances to spend the last year in cramming for examinations to the exclusion of all genuine interest which might be fostered in the last year at a secondary school.

More important than obtaining a diploma to show that an examination has been passed is the training that a school should give for life. Ideally the last year of high school should be used to give the pupil a taste for learning and culture for its own sake. The pupil should be taught to read books for what they offer and not as a mere instrument for getting marks in an examination. He should learn to value ideas for their own sake and not because they are useful in passing his matriculation.

What happens in the final year is known to most parents. The pupil is crammed and fed facts like a goose for the slaughter and is given a distaste for study and further learning that may persist for many years.

The question has long been canvassed of substituting for the matriculation examination a school leaving certificate which would be awarded on the general performance of the pupil throughout the four years of high school, without the strain and diversion of interest which the final examination brings with it. Those who intend to go on to University or Technion or study abroad could be allowed to take a special examination. For all the others the school leaving certificate should suffice.

Such a system would introduce the new element of creative study in our schools which is ruled out at the most vital period of education by the present system.

The most important factor in the situation is that such a re-casting of the high-school system should be undertaken now so that practical measures can be elaborated in good time for the beginning of the next school year. A committee which sat on the whole subject of secondary education, its cost, its aims, the position of new immigrants and the like might perhaps still be permitted to include these new and important aspects of the problem in its study so that this most important branch of our educational system, upon which the very future of our State depends, should be set on the right lines of future development.

NEHRU IN FINLAND
HELSINKI, Tuesday (UP).—The Indian Premier, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, arrived here by plane this morning to begin a two-day visit to Finland.

Mr. Nehru is making a tour of Scandinavian countries before going to London to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference next week.

Finns Cold-Shoulder Khrushchev

Workers Recall Hungary and Turn Their Backs

By LAJOS LEDERER

HELSINKI (UPNS).—THE Soviet leader, Khrushchev, and Bulganin, left Helsinki subdued, exhausted and disappointed. They were bidden farewell by the Finns with the same coolness and reserve as when they arrived. The stubborn, unrelenting and clearly spontaneous attitude of the Finnish people, which characterized the whole trip was the most impressive and interesting feature of the visit. It has obviously caused headaches to the Finnish leaders and heartaches and surprise to Bulganin and Khrushchev.

If the visit was intended in expectation of a warmer welcome to impress the Russians at home as it was suggested, and also to show the Western world that events in Hungary of last autumn—as the Swedes and Norwegians did—not prevent the Finnish people from showing their feelings. And

watching the Russian leaders arriving a fortnight ago through the empty Helsinki streets for the meeting of the Finnish-Soviet Friendship Society in the Exhibition Hall, which was only half attended on the next day at the Helsinki Stadium, where the lack of interest and enthusiasm was even more pronounced, one could sense how angry and hurt they were.

What must have caused them deeper disappointment was that even the factory workers ignored them. At the locomotive factory at Tampere and at the Ash factory at Lahti I talked to some of the workers to make sure I knew the real reasons for all this. Without exception the answer was that "the Soviet leaders cannot expect us to welcome and cheer them. We know they are responsible for murdering our fellow-workers in Hungary only a few months ago."

What conclusions Khrushchev can draw from this unpleasant Finnish experience is difficult to assess, but from his answers at a Press

conference a week ago, he is still undaunted and determined to go on with the visits of which he suggests more will be made this year. Whatever the West will gather about this visit, the Russian people, of course, were told of great and enthusiastic receptions. In almost every speech Bulganin and Khrushchev made, they thanked the Finns for the warm and friendly welcome, and the Communist reporters and photographers must have been strained to the utmost to describe such scenes and find pictures of cheering crowds.

The joint communiqué disclosed that the Russians did not come after all to make concessions, as was suggested earlier at the talks, but they have offered enough carrots to the Finns in both official conversations and at their Press conference to indicate that they are ready to do so if Finland will play their game in northern Europe. Both Bulganin and Khrushchev stressed the importance of their Press conference of persuading the Scandinavian States to leave NATO and become neutral.

From Scandinavian reactions so far seen they will follow the Soviet advice now than before the new Soviet diplomatic offensive began in that field. The Press conference which the Russians gave a few hours before they left was revealing in one sense. The questions put to both Soviet leaders were all answered by Khrushchev. Not once did he consult Bulganin, who sat next to him, though he chatted once or twice with Gromyko, then Spoken Foreign Minister. He spoke with great ease and assurance and in spite of the dismal general reception of the visitors, he looked as if he enjoyed every bit of it.

VISITORS' Father of the Medical Library

IN the summer of 1918, as World War I was drawing to a close, the late Miss Henrietta Sould approached a young New York physician with a request for medical books for a group of American doctors who were about to sail for Palestine. The young man promptly supplied ten kits, which, incidentally, were not put into use for two years, but the gift marked the beginning of Dr. Julius Jarcho's long association with this country.

Dr. Jarcho, now spry, white-haired, with a Van Dyke beard, still remembers well how he came to take such a deep interest in this particular field of activity. His brother Isaiah, a chemist, engineer, and set designer, had a group of American-Jewish pioneers going to Palestine, who later established the colony of Ra'anana. Isaiah was appalled by the conditions under which the doctors were working and promptly wrote home to Julius asking him for medical text-books in Russian, the language then spoken by the Jewish doctors in Palestine.

Books and Shelves

Somehow Dr. Jarcho managed to get a small stock of books in New York and immediately dispatched them to his brother—only to receive a further request for more medical literature. This time also in English. Difficult hours ensued for the young doctor. He pulled out one after another of his own text-books, trying to choose those which would be of most use in Palestine, but he had grown sentimentally fond of these companions of his student days, and the thought of parting from them was not easy.

Yesterday's Press

New Flare-Up Possible

Habesker (General Zionist) writes that if Soviet Russia has supplied Egypt with three submarines earmarked to combat Israel shipping, there is no basis for Mr. Hammarik's latest optimistic declaration that the region was calming down. On the contrary, all signs point to a renewed flare-up.

The Hamedia (World Agita) comment on Moscow's sending the submarines to Egypt and the Russian fleet manoeuvres in the Mediterranean is that no doubt the Soviets have concluded that their political position in the Middle East needs strengthening, and that, in order to thwart the designs of the West, Arab passions must be whipped up to make Communist penetration easier. It is therefore to be feared that the renewal of the East-West contest in these parts will again place Israel in a difficult position.

Hafetz (World Mizrah) notes that the Soviet manoeuvres are designed to show the Arabs that the Americans, the French and the British fleets are not the only ones that can arrive in the Mediterranean quickly. But only inexperienced politicians will be misled by such a fruitless display, because the Soviet fleet can take no action without provoking swift and energetic Western reaction.

Kol Ha'am (Communist) tilts a lance with Davar (Histadrut) which recently accused Russia of "speculating in blood" (with reference to the submarines) and dub the article libel and poison spread by the pen servants of "Doctrinaire masters."

Davar for its part takes up the Habesker criticism of the Government's habit of sending high-ranking personalities to Socialist gatherings and explains that far from having done the country harm, these representations have

brought only benefit. It goes on to show that our best and most reliable friends in Europe, in the Scandinavian countries and Asia, we have only one friend — socialist Russia.

Speaking of Asia, Lamerchav (Abdus Ha'avoda) is patently dismayed at the turning down, by the World Peace Council now convening at Colombo, of a draft resolution calling for direct Israeli-Arab negotiations. This shows that the Council is propelled not by the considerations of peace and settlement by negotiation for which it avowedly stands, but by subservience to interests hostile to peace.

Hafetz (non-party) notes that the Burns-Gohar agreement that the UNEF should not fire except in self-defence reduces this Force to something lower than a policeman for even the limited power vested in it to start with is now to disappear altogether. The U.N. will have to give an accounting to itself on this move, since the UNEF was supposed to be the "teeth" of its resolutions.

Al Hamishmar (Magan) lauds the Bentov Five-Year Development Program. On the other hand, it urges a general campaign all over the country.

PEN FRIENDS

JAMES E. PARK, of Oakleigh, S.W. 12, Victoria, Australia, is an experienced teacher who would like to discuss schools, exchange letters with an Israeli teacher pen friend.

TIFFIN FREEMAN, of 11241 Otsego Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A., is interested in corresponding with an Israeli boy 15-16 years of age (preferably religious) in English. She is an active member of B'nai B'rith in America and is planning to come to Israel on herbarium in four years' time.

Famed Salvagers to Clear Haifa

By LEO HEIDMAN

ONE of the most famous salvage vessels in the world is the Polish ship Notek, which arrived in Haifa on June 10 to clear three dangerous wrecks from the port approaches. The little ship (pronounced Not-etch with an 'o' soft sh), regarded as an upstart by its bigger German, Dutch, British, French, American, Japanese and Danish competitors, gained fame in the Baltic, where she removed several sunken German warships which had been given up by Russian salvage fleets.

At the same time, the approaches to Bombay Harbour in India were partially obstructed by a number of wrecks which the Bombay Port Authority was desperately trying to clear. The big British, Dutch and German salvage companies tackled the Bombay port job and gave it up in disgust after losing all initial investment and expenses. After all other big salvage firms had refused to touch the Bombay Bay job, the Port Authority turned in desperation to the obsolescent Polish ship, which arrived in India last October. The contract stated that Notek must clear Bombay Bay of all wrecks within one year.

In fact, it had them all out by the beginning of May, and the ship, showing signs of wear and tear, sailed Gdynia via the Suez Canal, which it passed a week ago.

Clearing the Bay

The Notek's crew of 32 (nine officers, six drivers, 17 sailors) were already notifying their families in Poland to expect their arrival early in July when she was ordered by Mr. Modzelewski, the Polish Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade and Commerce, diverted to the Haifa Port. The Notek had decided to clear the Bay of its three dangerous wrecks: two British ships sunk by World War Two enemy action just off Kishon Beach, and a storm-driven Turkish vessel whose bottom was ripped off by one of the British wrecks several years ago. As long as the Kishon Harbour was uncompleted, the wrecks were no more than a navigational hazard. With its imminent opening to commercial navigation, however, their presence at the very spot where the approaches to Haifa Port, the Kiryat Haim oil anchorage cross assumed an entirely different aspect.

It was decided to issue a tender for the clearance, and over a year ago an Israeli contractor, Mr. G. Steinberg, undertook to salvage the wrecks within a specified period of time — under penalty of a fine to the Port Authority — and to sell the scrap for steel.

Like his colleagues in Bombay, Mr. Steinberg turned to better-known salvage experts, including the local Shal-Yam company. Negotiations were unsuccessful, because no one wanted to tackle the treacherous wrecks, firmly embedded in mud and swept by rapid underwater currents which made salvage difficult. The game was not worth the investments of money and efforts required.

Hearing of the Notek's successes in India, Mr. Steinberg approached the Polish Commercial Attaché in Tel Aviv, and the salvage ship was diverted to Haifa Bay. Some of her crew were returned to Poland by air, and replacement sent to bring the complement up to full strength. But there are quite a few India veterans among the Notek sailors who point out with a wry smile that after the tough Bombay job, clearing the Haifa Bay wrecks should be simple.

Popular Hemingway

One of the veterans is Mr. Josef Jablonski, the Notek's elderly chief cook, who knows many Israelis personally from his pre-war restaurant jobs in Lwow. Mr. Jablonski was also a cook aboard the Polish passenger liner Jagiello, and is an avid admirer of Hemingway's, though not because of his books.

"Old Hemingway and his cronies used to drink six bottles of good Polish vodka in one single evening," Mr. Jablonski relates, "and sometimes he would start drinking as soon as he got up in the morning. In the few weeks he spent aboard the Jagiello, Hemingway must have polished off at least 500 litres of the stuff, not counting what he bought for the crew and his friends. That's why I like him..."

Readers Letters

TOWN PLANNING

Editor, The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — In your leader of May 29, you mention the case reported by you the previous day, in which, to put it shortly, it was decided that the Government is not bound by the town planning regulations.

This case draws our attention to the serious anomaly for many years it has existed in the lines of democracy and the rule of law — of the State's not being bound by its own legislation. This is a principle imported by the Mandatory Government, at a very late stage (in 1945) from Great Britain, where it had developed under the influence of feudalistic concepts. It certainly has no justification in our country and should be eliminated from the Statute Book at an early date.

You rightly appreciated that the question of town planning, which was directly involved, is of very special importance to us, as a people engaged in building its country. However, although in some ways the position is less serious than may be gathered from your remarks, in other it is even more so. A certain measure of co-ordination and supervision of government building does exist, as it appears that the Director of Planning at the Ministry of the Interior has to approve the various schemes about to be undertaken. Obviously, he may do so, even if there is a discrepancy as regards the town planning scheme in force for the area concerned.

This means that we have two systems of town planning, both administered by the same Ministry, one operating on the democratic lines envisaged by the ordinance (government buildings) and the other, possibly more haphazard and certainly quite bureaucratic in outlook (private buildings). It is clear that this situation makes for chaotic conditions, waste of money on the preparation of

At the Cinema

"RANSOM" held over at the Eden in Jerusalem, is another addition to Hollywood's "Crime does not pay" series. Based as usual on skilled craftsmanship and the plentiful administration of clichés, the film is made worse seeing by Glenn Ford's excellent performance as the anguished father who refuses to buckle down to the kidnapper's demands. Donna Reed, as the mother, falls behind expectations. The educational influence of such films on would-be kidnappers is rather doubtful.

"Love Me Tender" (Orna, Jerusalem) Elvira Presley is cast as a kind of fighting minstrel in the American 'sixties. One can only regret that the story is not factual. Were it so, Rock n' Roll would be a half-forgotten historical craze like Flaggellations today.

The Lag baOmer repertoire in this week's Cinema Reel is excellent. But can one call what is always at least one month behind a "New" Reel?

TA. F.M.

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MUSICAL DIARY

Vocal Recital by Jennie Tourtel, mezzo-soprano, assisted by Walter Suskind, piano (Y.M.C.A., June 15).

THE Jerusalem audience profited from the singer's experience at her Tel Aviv recitals and got a somewhat amended programme (it amounted actually to nearly two programmes) so that nothing slackened the marvelous atmosphere which pervaded the well-filled Auditorium at the Y.M.C.A.

The Haydn Cantata was replaced by the "Lamento of Arianna" by Monteverdi as arranged by Respighi and made a beautiful opening. The "Liederkreis" by Schumann was easily the climax of the evening, in its great demands on a singer's understanding, technique and musical culture it found a perfect personality in Jennie Tourtel. The French group included the "Kaddish" in the arrangement by Ravel, which — though superbly interpreted — sounds a bit out of place on the concert stage.

Though Miss Tourtel sings faultlessly in six tongues, she nevertheless was naturally most at ease in the Russian songs, which were enriched by the well-known "Do Not Ask Me Maiden Fair" by Rachmaninoff.

Leonard Bernstein's "Four Recipes" made a humorous finale, further extended by the demands of an untimely audience with Schubert's "Ständchen" and three songs from an Offenbach Operetta "The Isle of Tulips" Nothing more of a "Lullaby" from the third singer could induce her admirers to let her leave the platform.

Walter Suskind made an excellent accompanist and an ideal collaborator. He

seemed visibly annoyed by the shortcomings of the instrument at his disposal (which had already distinguished itself in faulty tuning last Tuesday in the Beethoven concert). We share his feelings.

Cello recital by Rachel Sommer, assisted by Aliza Herz, piano — in aid of the summer camp of "Hashish Pella" (Jerusalem) (New Jerusalem, June 17). H. Keesler; Largo; Beethoven: Sonata in A-major; J. S. Bach: C-major Suite; cello solo; A. Benjamin: Sonata; Schumann: "Phantasie"; Chopin: Polonaise, op. 3.

THE debut of this young artist augurs well for his future, as he showed an appreciable technique, a pleasant tone quality and sound musical understanding. He gave a very creditable performance of Bach's Solo Suite, proving his serious approach to the problems inherent in this complicated music. In the three pieces by Schumann in particular he demonstrated the accomplishments that he will be able to attain given time and strict discipline in further study. A talent like this is an obligation to its owner to dedicate all his strength for its development and eventual perfection.

Aliza Herz accompanied with much understanding although she is foremost a solo pianist. She played her part of the Polonaise, which is practically a piano concerto, with virtuosic brilliance and supported the cellist well throughout the recital.

Y. BOHM Piano recital in honor of the Gush Children's Home (Free Cinema, June 21). Beethoven: Sonata, op. 31 No. 3; Chopin: Waltz, op. 34; Liszt: Sonata, op. 3.

op. 33, Kabalevsky: Sonata No. 3, op. 46; Beethoven: Toccata, op. 34; Liszt: Nocturne No. 1 and Polonaise in E-major.

SINCE his first Haifa appearance some years ago, young Daniel has become a remarkable performer. He races through the dramatic grades with a touch that can be tender as velvet and strong as steel and copes with all technical hurdles with the same facility. Every shade on the music palette is at his command. Whatever he plays, his phenomenal gift shows through refined and perfected work and though this writer is not completely in sympathy with every reading — e.g., Beethoven's "Waldstein" — the Baranovskis' renditions were always interesting for their re-creative spirit and individuality.

One of the programme's highlights was the Kabalevsky Sonata, which found in the young pianist the ideal interpreter of its electrifying music. Ben-Zion's powerful Toccata pleases the ear more than the heart. The same could be said of Liszt's Nocturne and his Polonaise, the finishing touches to a programme of showpieces after two encores by Beethoven and De Falla the way was open to autograph hunters storming the stage. G.W.B.

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THINK THAT

Mrs. Dagon Says...

Where did all the money go? I talked so much about the wonderful taste of sea fish that I forgot to mention one very important fact.

I can tell you about many extraordinary dishes. But surely you've often wandered through the market and seen things you want to buy, and then suddenly remembered your husband's expression as he asks, "Where did all the money go?"

The pure benefits from sea fish. It is not only easy to digest but also easy on the pocket. And I seriously advise women who prefer peace and quiet at home to think this over.

NOODLES MACARONI SPAGHETTI PASTA OSEMI'S

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